PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re application of

BELKNAP, William R., et al.

Appln. No.: 09/986,248

Confirmation No.: 5036

Filed: November 8, 2001

Docket No: A8506 / SVL920010059US1

Group Art Unit: 2173

Examiner: Dennis G. Bonshock

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PACKING OF SMALL OBJECTS FOR EFFICIENT DELIVERY OVER NETWORKS

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellant submits the following:

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I.   REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

CORPORATION by virtue of an assignment executed by William Russell Belknap and Steven

Victor Kauffman (hereinafter, "Appellant") on November 6, 2001, and recorded on November 8,

2001 at Reel 012299, Frame 0950.

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II.   RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Appellant, the Assignee and the

undersigned, there are no other appeals or interferences before the Board of Appeals and

Interferences ("the Board") that will directly affect, or be affected by, the Board's decision in the

present Appeal.

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III.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-10, 13-23, 25-29 and 31-32 are all the claims pending in the present application.

Of these claims, claims 1, 8, 13, 20, 25, 28 and 31 are independent claims.

Claims 1-10, 13-23, 25-29, and 31-32 stand rejected on the following grounds:[1]

- Claims 1-3, 13-15 and 25-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,282,711 to Halpern ("Halpern").

- Claims 4-5 and 16-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Halpern.

- Claims 6-10, 18-23, 27-29 and 31-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Halpern in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,075,943 to Feinman ("Feinman").

The rejection of each of these pending claims is being appealed.

A copy of the claims on appeal is set forth in an attached appendix.

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[1] The status of the claims stated here is consistent with the status of the claims set forth at p. 3, ¶2; p. 5, ¶15; and p. 7, ¶18 of the Final Office Action. However, the status of the claims recited at p. 2, ¶¶3-5 of the Final Office Action is inconsistent with the status stated at pp. 3, 5 and 7 of the Final Office Action. Appellant proceeds with this appeal assuming the grounds of rejection set forth on pp. 3, 5, and 7 of the Final Office Action are correct and the that the grounds asserted on p. 2 of the Office Action are incorrect.

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IV.   STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116, filed July 5, 2005, has been entered. (*See* Advisory Action dated July 25, 2005). Accordingly, each Amendment filed has been entered. No other amendment or response was filed subsequent to the April 4, 2005 Final Office Action (hereinafter, "Office Action").

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V.   SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

For the Board's convenience, Appellant will first describe the relevant art (pp. 1-4 of the

Specification), and then exemplary embodiments of the invention (pp. 7-16 of the Specification).

This discussion of the exemplary embodiments and the pending claims is provided for

explanatory purposes only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the claims.

A.   Relevant Art

The Internet, which includes the World Wide Web (hereinafter, "web"), has become an

important and useful tool for accessing a wide variety of information. A typical website on the

web is hosted on a network server computer that includes application software programs. In a

conventional client server system (see Fig. 1, reproduced below), a client 1 includes a browser 2

and a hyptertext transfer protocol (HTTP) module 3 for communicating with a server 4. The

server 4 includes an HTTP module 5 for handling the communication sessions between the client

and server, and is similar to the client HTTP module 3. The client sends requests for objects by

way of the HTTP modules 3 and 5. A transaction processor 6 within the server receives the

transaction request and processes it to determine the subject matter of the request. The

transaction processor 6 interacts with object access module 7. The object access module receives

a request from the transaction processor for a particular object stored on one or more of a

plurality of object stores 9a-9c. The object access module 7 retrieves the requested object and

provides it to an object delivery module 8 within the server. The object delivery module 8

formats the object and prepares it for delivery over a communication path 10, using, e.g., a

TCP/IP session, by way of the HTTP modules 5 and 3. The individual object requested by the

client is sent from the server to the client by way of the HTTP module 3 and provided to browser

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2 for display to a user. A user, through the client's browser, can request a web page stored at the server in one of the object stores. The server then locates and returns the web page to the client for display on the browser.
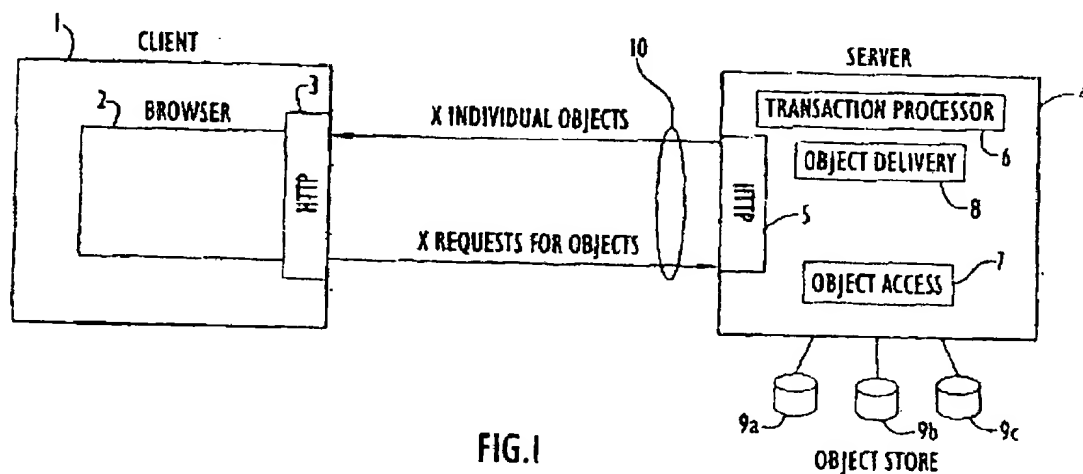

FIG.1

In conventional systems, objects are displayed on the browser in the order they are received from the server because they are not delivered to the browser in a single bundle. (Specification at p. 11, lines 14-15). Such an order, however, is not necessarily the order in which the objects are intended to be displayed. (Specification at p. 11, lines 15-16). Accordingly, there has been a long felt need to control the order in which objects are displayed on a browser.

Further, in conventional systems, objects packed at the server are not automatically unpacked at the client (Specification at p. 14, lines 18-21), thus requiring user interaction to unpack objects sent from a server.

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B.   Exemplary Embodiments of the Invention

The present application describes devices and techniques directed to processing a plurality of objects from a server, including, *inter alia*, the steps of and structure for "automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message," as recited in, *e.g.*, claims 1, 13 and 25, and "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message" as recited in, *e.g*, claims 6, 8 and 27.

One exemplary embodiment is shown in Fig. 3, reproduced below. In this embodiment, the client includes a plugin module 20 that operates with the browser 2. The plugin module runs on a processor and includes an unpacking module 21. The server 4 also includes a transaction processor 5 and a request processor 30. An object packing module 31 is configured to pack the compressed objects into a single response message for delivery to the client. The response message is passed from the object packing module 31 to the object delivery module 6. The object delivery module 6 interacts with the HTTP module 7 to deliver the packed response message to the client over communication path 10.
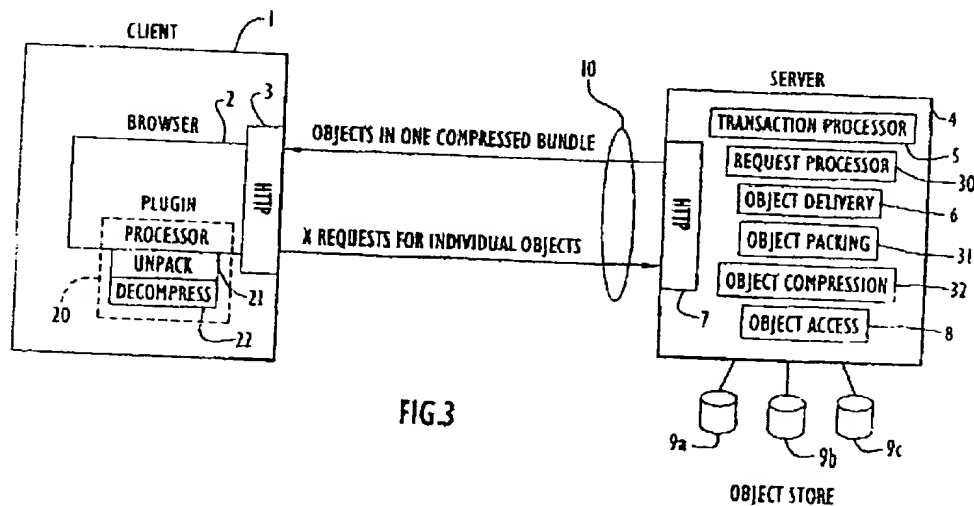

FIG.3

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The client 1, upon receiving the packed response message, passes the packed response message to the plugin module 20, which automatically unpacks it using unpacking module 21 to recover the individual objects. (Specification at p. 14, lines 13-21; Fig. 4).[2] The browser 2 then displays the unpacked objects.

Conventionally, the objects are displayed on the browser in the order they are received from the server, because they are not delivered to the browser in a single bundle. (Specification at p. 11, lines 14-15). Such an order, however, is not necessarily the order in which the objects are intended to be displayed. (Specification at p. 11, lines 15-16). Accordingly, a response message output from the server to the client includes data fields sufficient to delineate each of the objects returned within the response message. (Specification at p. 13, lines 5-6). The response message can include a directory area having information identifying and describing the objects packed into the response message, including either for each directory entry or for the entire packed message, a presentation order field indicating the order in which the packed objects are to be presented by the browser. (Specification at p. 13, lines 16-18). By transferring an object to the browser in the order specified by an order field in the response message, the order of presentation of objects to a user can be controlled. (Specification at p. 13, line 23 through p. 14, line 4).[3]

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[2] At least this portion of Applicant's disclosure describes the "automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message" element recited in claim 1 and the analogous elements of claims 13 and 25.

[3] At least this portion of the specification describes the "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message" element recited in claim 6 and the analogous elements recited in claims 8, 18, 20, 27-28 and 31.

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Further with respect to claims 25 and 28, the request processor 30, object packing module 31, object compression module 32, as well as the transaction processor 5, object delivery module 6 and object access module 8 can be implemented as software programs. (Specification at p. 5, lines 18-20). Such software is embodied on a computer-readable medium of expression, such as magnetic media, optical disks, semiconductor memories, etc. (Specification at p. 5, lines 20-22). The software instructions within these modules, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to perform the functions recited in the claims. (*see* Figs. 3-4). It will also be understood that the functions described above can be performed using appropriately configured hardware or combinations of hardware and software. (Specification at p. 16, lines 1-2). Likewise, the plugin module 20, including the unpacking and decompression modules, preferably are implemented as software with computer-readable instructions recorded on a computer readable medium such as magnetic media, optical disks, semiconductor memories, etc. (Specification at p. 16, lines 2-5).

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VI.   GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The following is a concise statement of each ground of rejection presented for review:

1.   Whether claims 1-3, 13-15 and 25-26 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Halpern.

2.   Whether claims 4-5 and 16-17 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Halpern.

3.   Whether claims 6-10, 18-23, 27-29 and 31-32 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Halpern in view of Feinman.

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VII.   ARGUMENT

A brief discussion of the references the Examiner cites in support of the claim rejections is presented for the Boards' convenience.

A.   The Applied References

1.   HALPERN

Halpern relates to a method for installing a subset of software components and data files contained in a component pool in a distributed processing network such as the Internet. (Abstract). Halpern discloses an installation package delivered to a requesting end user that is custom configured at a remote server location prior to delivery to a client system operated by the user, in response to the user's inputs. The delivered installation package contains only the programs, data, and local installation tools required for the user's unique installation requirements. The user initiates the installation process by connecting to the remote server system via a telecommunications link within a distributed processing network, such as the Internet. Engaging in a dialog with the server which provides informational links to server-side databases, the user chooses all software components and options that he desires his software package to include. (col. 5, line 6 through col. 6, line 16). After selection of all options, a single package is manufactured on the server. (col. 5, line 49 through col. 6, line 16). A single download then occurs of a single file. (col. 6, lines 17-19). Upon receipt of the downloaded file, the user executes the file to unpack the installation directory. (Abstract; col. 6, lines 49-52).

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2.   FEINMAN

Feinman relates to a system and method for remotely transferring and installing client

server application programs from a source computer onto a remote client within a data

processing system. (Abstract). Feinman discloses a system and method for remotely

transferring and installing client server application programs or files from a source computer

onto a remote client or user within a data processing system. An application program is

compressed into one file. Once the application programs have been packed up, the remote

client's delivery points are identified, and a determination is made as to the application programs

that are to be delivered to each delivery point and the time that each application program is to be

delivered. (Fig. 3). The next step of the Feinman's system, defined in step 42, is to sort a

sequential file 100 in ascending order by the date and time, hence building the order of

application program delivery. (col. 4, lines 5-13). The delivery process then runs until all

application programs that are to be delivered in this run have been delivered. (col. 4, lines 14-16;

Fig. 4).

The order that application programs are delivered is determined by reading records in

sequential file 100, as shown in step 50. (col. 4, lines 13-24). This record contains the

application program that is to be delivered, an identifier indicating where it is to be delivered,

and the date/time it is to be delivered. Thus, Feinman discloses a system that delivers files to a

client based on records in a sequential file; there is no indication in any file sent by Feinman of

any order for processing the file so sent.

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B.   <u>Rejection of Claims 1-3, 13-15 and 25-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Halpern</u>

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-3, 13-15 and 25-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Halpern. With regard to claim 1, the Examiner argues that Halpern teaches "automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message" element by arguing that Halpern teaches an automatic unpacking of objects that does not require user interaction, citing as support column 6, lines 44-64, and column 4, lines 14-19. (Office Action at p. 3, 14-15). The Examiner relies on the same portions of Halpern to support his assertion that Halpern teaches the "unpacking module configured to automatically unpack from the response message the plurality of packed objects" element recited in claim 13 (Office Action at p. 4), and the "program instructions for automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message" recited in claim 25 (Office Action at p. 5). Dependent claims 2-3, 14-15 and 26 are rejected on similar grounds.

It is the Appellant's position that Halpern fails to teach or suggest each element of independent claims 1, 13 and 25. As dependent claims 2-7, 14-19 and 26-27 depend from independent claims 1, 13 and 25, respectively, Appellant respectfully submits that these claims are patentable over Halpern at least based on these respective dependencies.

Claim 1, for example, is directed to receiving a response message from a server in which the response message contains a plurality of objects packed into the response message. Claim 1 requires "automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message." It is respectfully submitted that Halpern does not disclose this limitation and therefore does not anticipate claim 1.

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In the Office Action, it is asserted that Halpern, at col. 4, lines 14-19, discloses automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in a response message. However, that portion of Halpern merely states:

```
For a self-extracting executable containing decompression and
auto-start utilities, the user simply executes the received
setup.exe or install.exe file.  This executable may also include
the client installer program, which may be merely a cloned copy
of the installer set generator program.  The client installer
program may be configured to permit further user interaction, or
if selections have already been made at the server level, may
just install the contents of the package without further user
interaction.
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(Halpern col. 4, lines 9-19).

Halpern does not disclose "automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message," as required by claim 1. Rather, Halpern discloses that a user must execute the received setup.exe or install.exe file. In stating that the client installer program "may be configured to permit installation without "further user interaction," (emphasis added), Halpern makes clear that the user must at least take the action of executing the received setup.exe or install.exe files. Because Halpern discloses that a user must interact with the system to setup or install files, Halpern does not disclose "automatically unpacking" as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Halpern does not anticipate claim 1.

As claims 2-3 depend from claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that they are patentable over Halpern for at least the same reasons.

For reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 1, Appellant submits that claims 13 and 25 are patentable over Halpern. Appellant further submits that claims 14-15, which depend from claim 13, and claim 29, which depends from claim 25, are patentable for at least the same reasons.

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C.   Rejection of Claims 4-5 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being anticipated by
Halpern

The Examiner has rejected claims 4-5 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly
being unpatentable over Halpern. In support of this rejection, the Examiner relies on the
previously discussed rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of claims 1-3, 8-10, 13-15, 20-22, 25-
26, 28-29 and 31 in view of Halpern. The Examiner, however, acknowledges that Halpern fails
to teach each element of claims 4-5 and 16-17 and argues "it would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art ... to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server
as either a single package or as a plurality of packages." (Office Action at p. 6).

It is the Appellant's position that as claims 4-5 and 16-17 depend from independent
claims 1 and 13, respectively, the Examiner's suggested modification of Halpern posited in the
rejection of claims 4-5 and 16-17 fails to cure the deficiencies of Halpern discussed below with
respect to claims 1 and 13. Accordingly, claims 4-5 and 16-17 are patentable over Halpern at
least based on these dependencies.

Claims 4-5 and 16-17 stand rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over
Halpern in view of the Examiner's mere assertion that it would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art "to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as
either a single package or as a plurality of packages." The Examiner's assertion regarding what
would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art fails to cure the deficiencies of
Halpern discussed above. Accordingly, Appellant submits that claims 4-5 and 16-17 are
patentable over Halpern for at least the same reasons as claim 1 and 13, discussed above.

Further, the Examiner asserts without support that "[o]ne would have been motivated [to
combine Halpern and Feinman because] it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case

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of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer."
(Office Action at p. 6). However, the motivation to modify the references must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *See, e.g., In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The Examiner fails to cite any support in the prior art to modify Halpern. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Halpern fails to render claims 4-5 and 16-17 unpatentable for at least this reason.

D.   **Rejection of Claims 6-10, 18-23, 27-29 and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern in view of Feinman**

Claims 6-10, 18-23, 27-29 and 31-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Halpern in view of Feinman.

The Examiner has rejected claims 6-10, 18-23, 27-29 and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern in view of Feinman. With respect to claim 6, the Examiner acknowledges that Halpern fails to the "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message" element recited therein (Office Action at p. 7). To cure this deficiency in Halpern, the Examiner relies on Feinman, which the Examiner alleges teaches "outputting of applications having a certain order, as indicated by the server," citing as support therefore column 3, line 43 through column 4, line 12 (Office Action at p. 7). In particular, it is the Examiner's position that:

```
Feinman teaches, in column 3, line 43 through column 4, line 12,
the outputting of applications providing an indication of a
certain order, as indicated by the server. The automatic
installation system of Feinman, as shown in column 3, lines 7-43,
shows the application being packed into a compressed file for
transition to a remote client, indicating in the compression file
all subdirectories the application uses, for eventual
decompressing (and unpacking) by the destination, where after
compression a list of all files in the application program is
generated to insure proper unpacking. The compression and
decompression done by compression and decompression programs
(column 3, lines 743), where the automatic installations system
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> builds a command for the remote submission, the command
> (indication) containing the name of the appropriate decompression
> program to run (which specifies the order to present data) (see
> column 5, lines 49-55).

(Office Action at p. 15). The Examiner further argues that:

> The automatic installation system of Feinman, as shown in column
> 3, lines 7-43, shows the application being packed into a
> compressed file for transition to a remote client, indicating in
> the compression file all subdirectories the application uses, for
> eventual decompressing (and unpacking) by the destination, where
> after compression a list of all files in the application program
> is generated to insure proper unpacking. The compression and
> decompression done by compression and decompression programs
> (column 3, lines 7-43), where the automatic installations system
> builds a command for the remote submission, the command
> (indication) containing the name of the appropriate decompression
> program to run which specifies the order to present data (where
> the individual unpacked files are to be placed) (see column 5,
> lines 49-55, as previously recited).

(Advisory Action at continuation of para. 11). The Examiner relies on the same teaching

in Feinman in arguing that the analogous claim elements recited in claims 8, 18, 20, 27,

28, and 31 are taught by Feinman. (*See* Office Action at p. 7-8, 10-12 and 14).

It is the Appellant's position that, in view of the Examiner's acknowledged

deficiencies in Halpern, Halpern in view of Feinman fail to teach or suggest each element

of claims 6, 8, 18, 20, 27-28 and 31. As dependent claims 7, 9-10, 19, 21-23, 29 and 32

depend from claims 6, 8, 18, 20, 28 and 31, respectively, Appellant respectfully submits

that these claims are patentable over Halpern in view of Feinman at least based on these

respective dependencies.

    i.   <u>**Claims 6-7, 18-19 and 27**</u>

It is respectfully submitted that Feinman fails to cure the deficiencies of Halpern

discussed above with respect to independent claims 1, 13 and 25, from which claims 6-7, 18-19

and 26 depend, respectfully.

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Further, with respect to claim 6, the Examiner acknowledges that Halpern fails to teach or suggest a method including the step of "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message" as recited in claim 6. To cure this deficiency, the Examiner relies on Feinman, which the Examiner alleges teaches "the outputting of applications having a certain order, as indicated by the server." (Office Action at p. 7). The Examiner then asserts that one of ordinary skill would modify the system of Halpern according to the teachings of Feinman to arrive at the method recited in claim 6. However, even assuming the one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Halpern and Feinman, one would not arrive at the method of claim 6.

The Examiner relies on the disclosure in Feinman at col. 3, line 43 to col. 4, line 12 to provide the limitation in claim 6 of "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message." (Office Action at p. 7). However, this portion of Feinman does not disclose the limitation of claim 6.

Feinman relates to a system for distributing files from a source computer onto a remote client or user. (Col. 1, lines 53-55). In the system disclosed in Feinman, an application program is compressed into one file, sent to a remote client, and unpacked and installed at the remote client. (Col. 1, lines 56-63). Figure 1A illustrates an installation system for installing programs on remote clients. (Col. 2, lines 34-36). As Feinman states, this system runs on the source computer. (Col. 2, lines 47-48). This system, resident on a source computer, uses a sequential file (see Fig. 7) to send programs to a remote client at an appropriate time. (Fig. 1A; col. 2, lines 42-55). Thus, Feinman fails to teach or even suggest "outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message" as recited in claim 6.

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The sequential file shown in Fig. 7 controls the timing of the delivery of programs to a remote client (see col. 2, lines 42-46) and is not part of a response message from a server, but a separate and distinct file resident on a source computer. (Fig. 3; col., lines 48-65). Nothing in Feinman teaches or suggests including the sequential file in a response message or otherwise including any indicator in the response message for indicating any output order.

For at least this additional reason, Appellant respectfully submits that claim 6 is patentable over the combination of Halpern and Feinman. As independent claims 18 and 27 recite similar limitations as claim 6, Appellant respectfully submits that these claims are patentable over the combination of Halpern and Feinman for reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 1. As dependent claims 7 and 19 depend from claim 6 and 18, respectively, Appellant respectfully submits that claims 7 and 19 are patentable over the combination of Halpern and Feinman at least based on their respective dependencies.

ii.   Claims 8-10, 20-23, 28-29 and 31-32

Claim 8 recites a method "wherein the response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented." The Examiner acknowledges that this element is absent from the teachings of Halpern. To overcome this deficiency, the Examiner relies on Feinman. The Examiner asserts that Feinman discloses at col. 3, line 34-col. 4, line 12 "the outputting of applications having a certain order, as indicated by the server." The Examiner then asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Halpern so to include the ordering of objects to be packaged. The motivation to make this combination, according to the Examiner, is to provide an efficient means of allowing the server to dictate the order in which objects must be presented.

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Feinman discloses that application programs to be sent over a communications network can be associated with a sequential file 100. (*See* Fig. 10, col. 3, line 34-col. 4, line 12). The sequential file 100 contains the date to install the program, the time to install the program, an install/skip instruction, a string value representing the compressed program to be installed, the delivery point and target information. (Fig. 10; col. 3, line 34-col. 4, line 12). The sequential file is then sorted so that the program having the earliest install time and date is at the top of the list. (Col. 4, lines 5-12). Upon arrival of the install time and date, the specific compressed program is then sent to the appropriate client for installation. (*See* Figs. 4-6). Thus, Feinman discloses sending individual compressed programs upon the arrival of the delivery time associated with each program. However, it is respectfully submitted that Feinman does not teach or suggest a method "wherein the response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented," as required by claim 8.

The Examiner argues that Feinman teaches at col. 3, lines 7-43 and col. 5, lines 49-55 a "response message [that] includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented." (Office Action at p. 15). The Examiner contends that because a decompression program is used, the message necessarily includes an indicator of the order to present data. This assertion, however, is not supported by any of the cited references. While Feinman's decompression program may read from a compressed file a decompression command that informs the decompression program *where* to store the decompressed files (col. 5, 51-55), this does not teach or suggest an *order* in which objects are to be *presented*. Further, at col. 4, lines 5-12, Feinman merely discloses sorting a sequential file 100 which builds the "order of application delivery." However, it is respectfully submitted that this portion of Feinman, which

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relates only to application *delivery*, does not teach or suggest specifying an order in which

objects are to be *presented*, as required by claim 8.

Accordingly, Appellant submits that claim 8 is patentable over Halpern and Feinman,

either alone or in combination. As claims 9-10 depend on claim 8, Appellant submits that these

claims are patentable at least based on their dependency on claim 8.

For reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 8, Appellant

submits that claims 20-23, 28-29 and 31-32 are patentable over the combination of

Halpern and Feinman.

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CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Appellant respectfully request the Board to reverse each of the final rejections of the pending claims.

Unless a check is submitted herewith for the fee required under 37 C.F.R. §41.37(a) and 1.17(c), please charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAIMS 1-10, 13-23, 25-29 and 31-32 ON APPEAL:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1.   (original): A method of requesting and processing a plurality of objects from a server, comprising:

requesting a plurality of objects from the server;

receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message; and

automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message.

2.   (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising decompressing the plurality of unpacked objects.

3.   (original): The method of claim 2, wherein the decompression of the plurality of unpacked objects is performed automatically in response to receiving the response message.

4.   (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the requesting a plurality of objects comprises packing a plurality of requests for the plurality of objects into a packed request message and transmitting the packed request message to the server.

5.   (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said requesting a plurality of objects comprises transmitting to the server separate requests for each of the plurality of objects.

6.   (original): The method of claim 1, further comprising outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message.

7.   (original): The method of claim 6, wherein the plurality of unpacked objects are presented by a browser in the order the objects are output.

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8. (previously presented): A method of transferring a plurality of objects from a server to a client, comprising:

receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects;

retrieving the plurality of requested objects from one or more object stores;

automatically packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message; and

transmitting the response message to the client, wherein the response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented.

9. (original): The method of claim 8, further comprising automatically compressing the retrieved plurality of requested objects prior to packing said objects into the response message.

10. (original): The method of claim 8, further comprising automatically compressing the response message prior to transmitting the response message to the client.

11. (canceled).

12. (canceled).

13. (original): A client processor, comprising:

a communications module configured to receive a response message from a server, the response message containing a plurality of packed objects;

an unpacking module configured to automatically unpack from the response message the plurality of packed objects; and

a browser coupled to the unpacking module, configured to present the plurality of unpacked objects to a user.

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14.   (original): The client processor of claim 13, further comprising a decompression module configured to decompress the plurality of unpacked objects.

15.   (original): The client processor of claim 13, wherein the decompression module is configured to automatically decompress the plurality of unpacked objects in response to receiving the response message.

16.   (original): The client processor of claim 13, wherein the communication module is configured to request the plurality of objects by packing a plurality of requests for the plurality of objects into a packed request message and transmitting the packed request message to the server.

17.   (original): The client processor of claim 13, wherein the communication is configured to transmit to the server separate requests for each of the plurality of objects.

18.   (original): The client processor of claim 13, wherein the unpacking module is configured to output the plurality of unpacked objects to the browser in an order indicated in the response message.

19.   (original): The client processor of claim 18, wherein the browser presents the plurality of unpacked objects in the order the objects are output by the unpacking module.

20.   (previously presented): A server processor, comprising:

a communication module configured to receive a request message from a client processor for delivery of a plurality of objects;

a request processor configured to coordinate requests for the plurality of objects;

an object access module configured to retrieve the plurality of objects requested by the request processor;

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an object packing module coupled to the object access module and configured to automatically pack the plurality of objects retrieved by the object access module into a response message; and

an object delivery module coupled to the object packing module and the communication module and configured to output the response message containing the plurality of packed objects to a client processor,

wherein the response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented.

21.   (original): The server processor of claim 20, further comprising a compression module configured to automatically compress the retrieved plurality of requested objects prior to packing the plurality of objects into the response message.

22.   (original): The server processor of claim 20, further comprising a compression module configured to automatically compress the response message prior to transmitting the response message to the client.

23.   (original): The server processor of claim 20, wherein the packing module is configured to pack the plurality of objects into the response message in a designated order.

24.   (canceled).

25.   (original): A computer-readable medium of instructions for requesting and processing a plurality of objects from a server, comprising:

program instructions for requesting a plurality of objects from the server;

program instructions for receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message; and

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program instructions for automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message.

26.   (original): The computer-readable medium of instructions of claim 25, further comprising program instructions for decompressing the plurality of unpacked objects.

27.   (original): The computer-readable medium of instructions of claim 25, further comprising program instructions for outputting the plurality of unpacked objects in an order indicated in the response message.

28.   (previously presented): A computer-readable medium of instructions for transferring a plurality of objects from a server to a client, comprising:

program instructions for receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects;

program instructions for retrieving the plurality of requested objects from one or more object stores;

program instructions for automatically packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message; and

program instructions for transmitting the response message to the client,

wherein the response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented.

29.   (original): The computer-readable medium of instructions of claim 28, further comprising program instructions for automatically compressing the retrieved plurality of requested objects prior to packing said objects into the response message.

30.   (canceled).

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31.   (previously presented): A method of transferring a plurality of objects from a

server to a client, comprising:

receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects;

retrieving from an object store a packed object having a plurality of objects

corresponding to the requested plurality of objects, wherein the plurality of objects are packed

into the packed object prior to receiving the request for the plurality of objects and wherein the

response message includes an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be

presented; and

transmitting the packed object in a response message to the client.

32.   (original): The method of claim 31, wherein the retrieved objects are packed into

the response message in a designated order.

33.   (canceled).

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EVIDENCE APPENDIX:

No evidence is submitted herewith pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 and no

other evidence has been entered by the Examiner and relied upon by Appellant in the appeal.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No decisions have been identified in Section II. Accordingly, no decisions are submitted herewith pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).

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